Human, viral and murine recombinant chemokines were obtained from R&D Systems (Minneapolis, MN). ^{125}I-labeled ELC and TECK were obtained from Amersham. Full length CCX CKR expression constructs were made in pIRESpuro expression vector (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA) with an N-terminal FLAG epitope tag and prolactin signal sequence, and used to generated stable transfectants in HEK293 cells. Transient and stable transfections for CCX CKR and stalkokines were done using Superfect reagent (Qiagen, Valencia, CA) following manufacturer's protocol. Stables were generated by selecting in 2ug/mL puromycin for 7 days, and expression was confirmed by FACS analysis of the FLAG epitope using anti-FLAG M1 (Sigma, St. Louis, MO) and 2' anti-mouse PE conjugate (Coulter Immunotech, Miami, FL).

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IN THE ABSTRACT:

Please replace the title on page 65, line 2 with the following new title:

--METHOD FOR IDENTIFYING A MODULATOR OF THE BINDING OF CCX CKR POLYPEPTIDE TO A CHEMOKINE--

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the following claims as indicated without prejudice or disclaimer:

25. (Twice Amended) A method for identifying a modulator of the binding of CCX CKR polypeptide to a chemokine comprising

(a) contacting an isolated or recombinant CCX CKR polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:2, or a fragment or variant thereof, and the chemokine in the presence of a test compound, and

(b) comparing the level of binding of the chemokine and the polypeptide in (a) with the level of binding in the absence of the test compound, wherein

the CCX CKR polypeptide, fragment or variant can bind the chemokine in the absence of test compound,

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